Western Carolinian.

... abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little scruple ... legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. — Dr. Channing.

[illegible] | SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY JUNE 25 1832. | [VOL. XII] [illegible]

[illegible]

... Monday evening ... E. A. Rhodes, ... called to the Chair, and L. Thompson ... [illegible]

... Martin Van Buren ... [illegible]

... That we recommend to that ... P. P. Barber, of Va. ... ently qualified for Vice- ...

... it was ... That the following persons be ... committee of correspondence, ... Thomas Bond, ... Cullin Capehart, Jas. ... Thomas Ruffin, ... Jas. Bond, L. M. Jeg... T. J. Pugh, Thos. ... Thompson, F. R. Pugh, ... Thomas Rayner, William ... Rhodes, and Lewis Thompson.

... *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the ... and Secretary, and published ... *Herald, Roanoke Advocate* and *Raleigh Star.*

S. A. RHODES, *Chm.*
... *Sec'ry.*

In Orange.

At a meeting of the citizens of Orange county, convened at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 30th day of May, ... to previous notice; on motion, Dr. Wm. Montgomery was called to the chair and Col. ... appointed Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, P. H. Mangum, Esq. addressed the chair in a ... and eloquent ... on the political questions which now agitate the ... all who are ... integrity of the union ... principles in which it was ... to stand forth in defence of those principles, and by unity of action to ... public opinion. He denied ... of federal power which ... by the states should be ... disloyalty to the union; on the contrary, that such a spirit constituted the great conservative guard of the government, as well as of the rights of the states. He spoke of the services of the present President, under the principles which brought him into power; and urged the meeting to do no act which might jeopardize his re-election; that the only hope of the opposition was to be found in our division on the subject of the Vice Presidency, and that our great purpose should be to combine with the rest of the South [illegible] candidate whose opinions, particularly on the subject of the tariff, were with [illegible].

The same gentleman then stated to the [illegible] with the leave of those present he would submit some resolutions which had been prepared for the purpose, in accordance with the remarks which he had just had the honor to address to the meeting; they were accordingly presented by the chair as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That an ardent loyalty to the contitution and union of these states has always characterized North Carolina, and at no period more than the present.

2. *Resolved*, That feeling this fidelity to the government, we deplore the existence of any causes which may tend to weaken the affection of any portion of the people of these states; that we consider the existing tariff as such a cause, and we call our country to witness that nothing short of devotion to the union could have induced us thus long to snbmit to this iniquitous and oppresive system.

3. *Resolved*, That we still cling with fondness to the hope, that the wisdom and patriotism of congress may yet remove from a faithful and confiding people, a burthen unequal in its weight; yet we look with pain and anxiety to the natural consequences of "a hope so long deferred."

4. *Resolved*, That we cherish unimpaired confidence in the patriotism, firmness and ability of the present President of the United States, and that we will co-operate with his friends in his re-election.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient at this time to pledge ourselves to support any particular individual for the vice presidency, as we fear that a division of the friends of the President may jeopardize his election.

6. *Resolved*, That it is ardently desired by this meeting, that the friends of the President may combine on some individual whose sentiments on the subject of the tariff are avowedly with the south.

7. *Resolved*, That Hugh Waddell, James Mebane, Walker Anderson, P. H. Mangum and Joseph Allison, esquires, be requested to attend the convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th June next, "to select some suitable person as a candidate for the vice presidency to be placed on the ticket with President Jackson," and to represent in said convention the wishes of the people of this country.

8. *Resolved*, That on the 4th day of July next a meeting of the citizens of this county be called in the town of Hillsboro., to consider of the nomination of an elector for this district.

9. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman for the propriety and courtesy with which he has presided.

10. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that a copy be furnished to the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Star, and Constitutionalist, desiring their publication in each of those Journals.

W. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL C[illegible], *Secretary.*

In Cumberland.

A meeting of the friends of Jackson and Barbour was held at Fayetteville on the 4th instant; when the Hon. Henry Potter was called to the Chair, and John W. Huske appointed Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the State of North Carolina has been pledged to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, by a caucus at Raleigh, and against the will (as they believe) of the great majority of the good people of this State; That the meeting, believing that the present Tariff of duties bears oppressively upon Southern interests, and that the peace and harmony of the Union have been threatened and disturbed thereby, would deprecate the election of any individual to the Vice Presidency who has aided and assisted in fastening the system upon the South, and who continues to support the same; That ... the political ... able Martin Van ... ination to the Vice ... timore Convention ... [illegible]

In Chatham County.

A meeting was held at Pittsborough on the 26th ultimo; when Henry Moore, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. W. Bynum, Esq. appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a pertinent and eloquent address, explained the object of the meeting, and resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the administration of Gen. Jackson; recommending him for re-election; pledging themselves to support the election of a Vice President who is well known to be friendly to the present incumbent of the Presidential chair—will support no other—and will forbear any pledge for any nomination until the result of the Baltimore Convention is known; and recommending Henry Moore. Esq. as a candidate for Elector in the district. Joseph Ramsey, Nathan A. Stedman, J. W. Bynum, Wm. T. Bain, Dr. J. H. Hawkins and Wm. Rencher, Esqrs. were appointed to confer with delegates from the other counties of the district on the selection of a candidate for Elector to be placed on the Jackson Ticket.

In Perquimons County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Porquimons county, held at Hertford on the 2d instant, Thomas Long, Esq. was called to the Chair, and R. C. Prichard appointed Secretary. After considerable debate upon the merits of Martin Van Buren and Phillip P. Barbour, R. C. Pricard offered resolutions favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson and Phillip P Barbour to the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and expressive of their regret at the "efforts now making to impose upon the South, in the person of Martin Van Buren, a Vice President, whose whole public career proves, conclusively, that he has no one feeling or principle with us, and that to the exclusion of others who are equally exalted in the people's esteem, and who have stood boldly forth as the advocates for the same great principles for which we contend;" which were adopted by a large majority; & Jessee Wilson, Josiah, T. Granbery and Hillary H. Eure, Esqrs. were elected Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

In Hyde County.

A very large meeting of the friends of the administration was held at the Court House on the 29th ultimo; which was organized by calling Benjamin Saunderson, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing R. M. G. Moore, Esq. Secretary. A committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Henry Gibbs, Benjamin Foreman, Banister Midgett, Riley Murry, and John B. Jasper, Esqrs., reported resolutions favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson and Judge Barbour to the Presidency and Vice Presidency; approbatory of the Raleigh Convention; and disapprobatory of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Baltimore Convention; which were unanimously adopted. Benjamin Saunderson, Esq. was chosen Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

Another meeting was held in said county, in Currituck District, on the 1st inst. Benjamin Foreman, Esq. in the Chair, and Dr. Wilson D. Hodges, Secretary,) at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, favorable to the election of Judge Barbour to the Vice Presidency; unfavorable to that of Mr. Van Buren to that office; and approving of the Raleigh Convention; to which Spiers S Smith and Benj. Foreman, Esqrs. were appointed Delegates.

In Guilford.

At a meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, friendly to the administration of ANDREW JACKSON, held at the court house in Greensboro', on Saturday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for Elector for the Electoral District composed of the counties of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford, the meeting was organized by calling Henry Humphreys, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Mr. W. H. D. Linday, Sec'y.

John M. Dick, Esq. submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ... [illegible]

... Williams was called to the Chair and ... appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chair, and on motion, Doct. James B. Slade, Thomas Watts, Edwin Smithwick and David Latham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.—After retiring for a few minutes the committee returned with the following Preamble and Resolutions which, having been warmly supported by Mr. E. Smithwick were adopted:

Pursuant to notice given, we the citizens of Martin county deeming it a privilege and a right guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of this country, and sanctioned by long custom and constant usage, of meeting & confering together upon subjects touching our own and that of our country's welfare, have this day, met for the purpose of expressing in this, as we consider, legitimate way, our decided disapprobation of the present tariff, believing as we do, that its origin was injustice—that its tendency is an iniquitous, partial and unnatural distribution of the capital and industry of the country—that its continuance, if persisted in, will amount to the most cruel and tyranical oppression, and its end will be the total destruction of the liberty and prosperity of the South, & finally, of our beloved Union itself. We further believe, that the tariff proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect in 1833 though apparently affording a partial and temporary relief, will in the end scarcely prove less injurious and oppressive to the great agricultural interets of the South; and we believe that in the Treasury Report, the scale of reduction and exemption of duties has been too much confined to articles used only by the wealthy and the few, while those of prime necessity to the poorer and far more numerous class of the people, are subject still to an exorbitant duty—a duty which we think, by being riveted on us by the Bill accompanying the Report being passed into a law, will become as unjust and oppressive as that of 1828. That the occassion and compromise, so long and anxiously looked for, turn out to be a complete usurpation on the part of the north, of the right of protecting their manufacturers by impost duties, which once granted by the South, the friends of the protective system will not fail to extend and enlarge to complete prohibition; while, on the other hand, the concession made to the South by the North, for this proposed surrender of her liberty and future prosperity, are but the restitution of a part and that a very small part of the unjust, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyranical exactions of the tariff of 1828: And whereas further, we see in some of the public prints, that the friends of the oppressive system argue on the floors of Congress, that this system cannot be so obnoxious to the people of the South as Southern Representatives would make them believe; that it may no longer be a matter of doubt what the actual state of our feelings is on this subject:

Resolved, That the different counties in this State be requested to join with us in calling meetings of their citizens for the purpose of expressing their feelings on this subject.

Resolved further, That should the present Congress of the United States not make such reduction of the Tariff as may seem reasonable and just, we propose that each county in this State appoint three delegates to meet in Convention at Raleigh, the 4th Monday in November next, for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration.

Resolved further, That the Delegates to the State Convention to be convened on the 18th instant, at Raleigh, be requested to draw up a preamble and resolutions expressive of their feelings relative to the Tariff of 1828, and the proposed ... take effect in 1833.

Resolved further, ... [illegible]

Resolved further, That we ... P. P. Barbour, ... dent and that we will ... all honorable means to secure ... of this ... We believe him honest and capable, and that he will do much to bring us back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson.

Resolved further, That we greatly approve of the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 18th instant, for the purpose of recommending to the people a President and Vice President, believing it the only correct mode of ascertaining the true voice of the people, which is the very essence of our republic.

Resolved further, That three Delegates be appointed to attend said convention at Raleigh, with positive instructions to support Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for President and P. P. BARBOUR, for Vice President; but should it appear that P. Barbour will not be able to obtain a sufficient number of Electoral votes to carry him into the Senate as one of the highest, ... and in that case, they shall give their support to some person whom they believe would contribute most to our ... ern interest.

Resolved further, That ... our Delegates to act in concert with other Delegates from this electoral district to make choice of some person to ... elector on the ticket selected by the convention at Raleigh.

Resolved further, That ... of the Baltimore Convention ... sincerely believe that no good ... bly result from such meeting ... harm may) and we ... ourselves to put forth all ... opposition to it.

Resolved further, ... said convention ... press purpose of ... measures.

On motion, J. ... wick and William ... Delegates to attend ... Raleigh.

On motion, ... and secretary ... meeting ... of the R... publication.

On motion, ...

WILLIAM S[illegible]

[illegible]

The N... he found ... Convention ... expected M... the Baltimore ... there can be no ... —and the question ... before. Mr. Van ... very nature of ... party—the ... West will ... and if Barbour ... [illegible]

POLITICAL.

upon him [illegible].

We [illegible] the other day some extracts to be [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] upon justification given to his constituents for the part he has taken in endeavoring to prevent Mr. Van Buren from the Vice Presidency. We took occasion then to lay the subject further, and lay before the people of the south and west extracts from the speeches of that gentleman, with some few of the votes given by him on the famous tariff bill of 1828, of which he may in truth be said to be one of the principal authors. It will be perceived that we, on this occasion, took only a few samples of what, the space limits permit, could be almost indefinitely extended.

Still for the reduction of the duty on [illegible] salt, in the Senate, March 2, 1827:

"In the course of the remarks in reply to Mr. Barnet, of South Carolina, Mr. V. B. said, that a duty of 18¾ cents per bushel had been imposed by the State of New York, as one of the means employed by her to make those navigable communications between the great western lake and the Atlantic ocean."

And complained that the General Government had refused to aid the State in the completion of these works. At the very time of making this complaint his State derived a revenue of 450,000, annually, from the duty on sales at auction, principally by the consumers. Mr. V. B. further said:

"It is well known that the price of salt depends principally upon its transportation which, from the very nature of the article, [illegible] very high to the consumer [illegible] of the country. He averred [illegible] the Senators from Vermont [illegible] his statement, that [illegible] the price of salt to the consumer [illegible] more than fifty [illegible] the inspection of the New [illegible] though their means, [illegible] with all the country [illegible] Champlain, or on [illegible] further west, in [illegible] Ohio, and [illegible] though not to as great an extent, [illegible] in many other parts of the [illegible] know that [illegible] but what [illegible] where the [illegible] He put it, there [illegible] and citizens of the Sen[illegible] that New York had [illegible] such circum[illegible] a duty upon salt, manu[illegible] that State was just cause of [illegible], or ought to have an [illegible] upon the question be[illegible] the former. He asked whether, af[illegible] the Federal Government had refused her aid to New York, she ought now by [illegible] Legislature to exclude that State in the [illegible] commerce, by the imposition [illegible] to the speedy pay[illegible] regarded [illegible] by the [illegible] which it had been [illegible] gentlemen to [illegible] such a course would [illegible] for the individual [illegible] composing the com[illegible] the true policy of [illegible] at all times to [illegible] beyond that there [illegible] an argument in [illegible] give him [illegible] of the [illegible] weighty consideration [illegible] not suffi[illegible] further [illegible] reception, notwithstanding [illegible] that State."

In July, 1827, there was a tariff convention held in Albany, at which he was present, and from his speech on that occasion we obtain a few extracts, which will be sufficient to show to the people of this section [illegible] how he will give his [illegible]

[illegible] should be ever [illegible] to be placed in a situation to decide on the question vitally affecting their interests.

He commences by strictly displaying the difficulties he encountered in endeavoring to satisfy himself of the propriety of his participating in the proceedings of the meeting; and after a short exordium, in which he gives a somewhat lame excuse for his absence from his seat when the vote was taken to lay the tariff bill of the previous session on the table, enters at once into his subject; and in a speech extended to seven columns of a large newspaper, advocates the ultra protective system throughout. He said:

"Every American, whether his domicil was in the east or the west, in the north or the south, wished them (i. e. domestic manufactures,) success. They were closely connected with the welfare and prosperity of the country, rendering labor productive, creating and diffusing wealth, affording honest, if not lucrative employment, raising up within ourselves the means of independence, and opening home markets for the production of our agriculture. As such they had been regarded and steadily encouraged by the State and the nation almost since the foundation of the government."

"In regard to it [the question of protection] there is, in this State, with the exception of the portion of the inhabitants of our chief city, and others of more limited extent, no diversity of opinion. The policy of extending a fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, through legislative enactments, is, and has for many years been, the established sentiment of the State. Upon that subject the gentlemen who had preceded him, had, he said, made very sensible, and, for the most part, judicious remarks; but here, at least, they related to a by-gone question. But as to the extent to which that protection ought to go, and the best means of applying it, we differ among ourselves, and should probably continue to do so as long as there were different interests, or diversities of opinion amongst us. Upon the general subject, the sentiment of the State now is, and long has been, in accordance with the acts of the government."

"'Look,' said he, to Kentucky. With Pennsylvania she occupied the front rank among the protecting States. Her citizens and representatives have stood shoulder to shoulder, and contended manfully whenever they could be useful. Even upon the question of means, there was not heretofore any diversity of sentiment to be found among them."

"How changed the scene! That State is now literally in a blaze of controversy upon this subject. At the last session, her representation was divided upon the question of the woollens bill. Men, who had all their lives been the undeviating advocates of protection, found such insuperable objections to the bill as to constrain them to vote against it. The elections are at hand, and a torrent of crimination and recrimination upon the subject is deluging the State. Those who opposed are accused of voting against the 'farmers' bill,' and of deserting their principles, &c. Whilst, on the other hand, the subject is closely looked into, the amount of capital invested in this business in Kentucky, and of the fine wool raised ascertained, and the present, and, probably, the future advantages of their own State compared with those of New England, the bill of the last session, so called the speculation bill; and they undertake to show, that the object of the bill was to pamper the already overgrown wealth of the eastern manufacturer, by heaping taxes chiefly upon the poorer classes, who wear the coarser woollens. Although they all agree as to the principle, they differ as to the best means of supporting it, and these, being [illegible] by personal and political considerations, [illegible] 'breaking' every day more inveterate."

"The superior advantages of New York [illegible] pursuits of commerce are felt by all, [illegible] point to her as the great commercial emporium of the Union. She is [illegible] increasing the commerce of the nation, and her advancement is without a parallel in the world. He said the time had been when there was unfortunately a mutual rivalry between the city and country which beget jealousies injurious to both; but he thanked God that those narrow feelings had given place to others of a better and higher character. Every citizen of the State, wherever situated, felt proud, and justly too, of the pre-eminence of that great city, in every thing which serves to promote the welfare of the State, and to increase its fame. But who did he speak of the city of New York, its commercial advantages and consequent benefits alone. Not only were her advantages reflected back upon the State, but innumerable other places possessed there also, and prospered under their benign influence. He asked the meeting to cast their eyes for a moment on the map of the State, to trace the flourishing cities and villages which crowded the banks of the Hudson from its source to its connexion with the ocean; to those on the Mohawk and lakes; to cast their attention for a moment on Nassau, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Albany, Troy, Utica, Auburn, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, &c. &c. and [illegible] how whatever greater prosperity had been witnessed by our eastern neighbors than was to be seen at the present day. Cast your eyes, said he, over this good city, look into every corner of it, and let any man, if he can, call to mind the period when he knew, or had heard, that it had any thing like such prosperity. Go, said he, into this country; look at every village and every farm, and say whether the march of improvement was any where arrested.

"He knew that the wool growers had [illegible] for the time being, a good market for their wool; for he had himself two years 35, nays 23.

Mr. Van Buren voting with the yeas.

On motion by Mr. Chandler to amend the 20th section of the bill, by a gradual reduction of the duty on salt.

It was determined in the negative; yeas 19, nays 26.

On motion by Mr. Dickerson, further amend the bill by inserting at the end of the 51st line of the second section, the following words:

"And on woollen blankets, after the 30th day of June, 1829, forty per centum ad valorem."

The Senate being equally divided; yeas 23, nays 23.

The Vice President determined the question in the negative; Mr. Van Buren voting with the yeas; and

On the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative; yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. Van Buren voting with the yeas.

—:O:O:O:O:—

Adjustment of the Tariff.—The Albany Argus prates upon the subject of adjusting the tariff, and denounces those who are opposed to Mr. McLane's project, as wanting in patriotism.—The time has gone by when the people of any section will permit Mr. Mclane, or any one else, to think for them on this subject. The advocates of free trade believe that the tariff acts as an oppressive tax upon their industry; that it is unconstitutional; and that it is their duty to insist on its repeal. More; they are resolved not to submit.

The Argus admits that the duties levied by the tariff are a tax upon the industry of the country; and insists that Mr. McLane's bill should be approved and adopted, because it reduces the taxes. On the other hand, the objection to it is, that it does not go far enough. If it should be adopted because it reduces the taxes, it is sufficient objection to it that it does not go far enough. If it should be adopted because it reduces the taxes, it is sufficient objection to it that it does not reduce the taxes down to the revenue point. We object to it because it proposes to levy and collect more taxes than are wanted for the use of government. One would suppose that to those who recommend the bill because it reduces the taxes, it should be a sufficient objection to show, that it proposes to levy and collect ten *millions* beyond the wants of the government. Yet, such being the fact, the Argus, which recommends the bill upon the ground of a reduction of the taxes, denounces as ultra, and charges political and corrupt motives to those, who insist that the bill does not go far enough because it leaves a surplus revenue of ten millions.

The Argus concedes the ground of the argument, and yet denounces those who insist upon carrying out its principles. If it is well to repeal four millions of taxes, surely it is better to repeal fourteen millions; and if the Argus claims credit for a bill which proposes to repeal four millions, surely we should not be condemned when we insist upon a repeal of fourteen, especially when we show that the Treasury does not require that any of these taxes shall be imposed. So much for the charge of *ultraism*.

But it is easy to see that the Argus is apprehensive of the effect which an admission that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are willing to reduce the duties on wool and salt, will have on the political calculations of Mr. Van Buren and his party. The people of New York are *interested* in keeping up the duties on wool and upon salt, and therefore it is wrong to urge their reduction.

If the Argus advocates their repeal, then will Mr. Van Buren lose the votes of the people, and the Argus and the Regency lose their political ascendency. Or in other words, although the Argus is in favor of a repeal of a part of the taxes, it and the party cannot afford to advocate a repeal of the taxes upon wool or upon salt, because it would be unpopular in New York to do so! Or, to reduce the matter to plain English, the people are required to pay ten millions of useless *taxes*, that Martin Van Buren and the Argus may reap the "spoils" of victory. To this we can only say, that *we cannot afford it.* It will not be done. The system is broke, and Mr. Van Buren with it

The true causes of high wages in this country.

The manufacturers, say, that, if the duties on foreign commodities are reduced, they cannot carry on their trades. If you ask them why, they will answer, because wages are too high. This is the only reason that can be assigned: for it is very manifest that, if no wages were to be paid, goods could be made as cheap in this country as in any other.

Now, if wages would be too high to enable some manufacturers to carry on their trades, could this arise from any other possible cause than that laborers could find employment in some other pursuit? If they could not do this, they would continue at their old trades, rather than starve; and, therefore, when the manufacturers say that wages would be too high, it wholly contradicts the assertions of the political arithmeticians, that people would not be able to find employment.

The truth is, that, in the United States, where there a thousand millions of acres of vacant land for sale at a dollar and a quarter an acre, wages, for centuries to come, cannot be as low as in those old countries where all the lands are occupied or held at a high price. The worst possible thing that can befal a man, in this blessed land, is, that he shall have to go and live in this country. If he has fifty dollars, he can buy a tract of land of forty acres, with an undisputed title; and, by industry, sobriety, and economy, can, in a few years, render himself, as hundreds of thousands have already done in the West, an independent farmer, and have a chance

[illegible] in Congress besides. [illegible] that such, [illegible] man most readily [illegible] gain his living, by any industr[illegible] all through the Western country, and if he be prudent, he cannot fail [illegible] years, to save enough to buy a tract of land. Knowing this to be a fact, whenever we hear of the calamity that is predicted in relation to those who may be dismissed from a factory, we cannot help thinking what a dreadful calamity it is for a man to be converted from a slave to a freeman, from a palefaced dependent drudge, who is obliged to vote the ticket of his employer, to a hearty saucy freeholder, who asks no man how he shall vote, and who is beholden to no man but himself for his daily bread! *Bal. Pat.*

Although the State of North Carolina has neither asked nor received a large share of the loaves and fishes of the General Government, it cannot but be grateful to her feelings to observe that the talents and patriotism of some of her sons are known and appreciated abroad. Writers in the United States' Telegraph and Charleston Courier have recently placed the name of *William Gaston*, Esq. before the public as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, and portrayed in flattering language his qualifications for that, or any other office within the gift of the people; and we observe that a writer in the last Petersburg Messenger has recommended for that office, in terms no less complimentary, the Hon. *George E. Badger.* *Ral. Star.*

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—If there were any further evidence wanting to establish the fact that the people of Mecklenburg county, in this State, were the first to make a declaration of Independence, the following extract from the proclamation of the Royal Governor of the then Colony of North Carolina, who had fled from his government and taken refuge on board one of the King's ships, would be conclusive. It is copied from "The Remembrance," vol. 2, p. 169, published by J. Almon, London, 1776.

Extract from a Proclamation of Josiah Martin, Royal Governor of North Carolina, dated, "on board of his Majesty's ship Cruizer, in Cape Fear river, this 8th day of August, anno domini, 1775."

"And whereas, I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear Mercury, importing to be a set of Resolves of a set of People, styling themselves a Committee for the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the Laws, Government, and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation, repugnant to the laws, and subversive of his Majesty's Government."

☞ During the troubles that succeeded the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, there were many intelligent writers who labored in the public Journals to explain the character of the Constitution, and to enlighten the People upon the subject of their invaded rights. "*Hortensius*," "*Franklin*," "*Curtius*," and many others who would do honor to any age, stepped forth to arrest, by their powerful appeals, the current of Federal usurpations. And at a subsequent period, when the public mind was excited by the decisions of the Supreme Court, in the cases of McCulloch *against* the State of Maryland, and the Cohens against Virginia, a mass of talent was again brought out in the newspapers, whose retistless sway put to flight the technicalities of Law, and the sophistries of misjudging reason. But *now*, when the same principles are again avowed by the same tribunal in the case of Worcestor *against* the State of Georgia—and when the Constitution is attacked by *every* department of the Federal Government, we scarcely see a solitary article from the pens of *Virginians* upon these important topics. Is it that the talents of the State have diminished, or that they have been hushed into silence by the power or the patronage of the Federal Government? We are unwilling to admit the affirmation of either. Though Pendleton, and Wythe, and Thompson, and Roane, and Giles, and Taylor, are no more, still have we many who would not sink in a comparison with them. But they are silent. We cannot call upon them by name, but we would speak to *one* and ask, why is he, who on the *fourth* July, 1799, in the ancient metropolis of the State, made gray haired men to wonder at the bold flight of his young genius—why is he silent now? Is the "*equality of man*" a less kindling theme than the "*rights of man*?" And hang they not upon a hair? Will he remain silent while *Power* is not only forgetting, but trampling upon *Right*? We would hope not.—We know the Poet's golden rule—*nec Deus intersit, &c.*, but we solemnly believe that unless there be a decided and powerful effort to prevent it, the liberties of the country will be lost. The crisis demands the best exertions of the best man;—and,

"One blast from his inspiring horn,
Is worth a thousand men."

Reform Bill.—On the 7th of May, the Reform Bill came up on its second reading in the House of Lords, when a motion for postponing the consideration of the clause under consideration, which, if adopted, was considered, by Earl Grey, as nearly fatal to the bill, was carried, by a vote of 151 to 116. To overcome this majority, would require the creation of a list of Peers.

A Question.—Cannot the people of the Western country perceive that the Free Trade Party are the true friends to the West? Do they not perceive that, whilst the whole efforts of the Tariff Party are directed to prevent emigration from the

[illegible] Van Buren voting with the yeas.

[illegible] Irving, [illegible] the following toast was [illegible] Chancellor Kents

Our illustrious Guest, [illegible] to his native land.

Mr. IRVING was greatly agitated [illegible] warm cheers with [illegible] He observed, that he believed most [illegible] were sensible of his being [illegible] unused to public speaking; that he should be [illegible] the feelings of human nature [illegible] if he was not pressed and agitated by the present scene. After [illegible] he proceeded in as nearly as [illegible] collected, the following words: [illegible] myself, after a long absence of [illegible] years, surrounded by the [illegible] youth, by those whom in my [illegible] I was accustomed to look up to [illegible] ration; by others whom, [illegible] ly new to me, I recognize [illegible] the patriarchs [illegible] manner in which [illegible] them, has rendered this the [illegible] happiest moment of my life. [illegible] has rendered [illegible] had been led, at times, [illegible] ing in the affections of my [illegible] Rumours and suggestions [illegible] [here Mr. I. betrayed [illegible] absence had imparted their [illegible] that they considered me [illegible] from my country. Gentlemen, I was proud to vindicate myself from [illegible] charge; nor should I have [illegible] this time, if the warm and [illegible] ception I have met with on all [illegible] my landing, and the overwhelming [illegible] monials of regard [illegible] proved that my endeavours [illegible] less. (Cheers and [illegible] rupted the speaker for a few [illegible] Never, certainly, did [illegible] native place after so long [illegible] der happier auspices.—[illegible] changes it is true, but they [illegible] of rapid improvement and [illegible] perity; even the countenances [illegible] associates and townsmen, [illegible] to me but slightly affected by the [illegible] years, though perhaps it was the [illegible] ancient friendship and [illegible] burning from them that prevented [illegible] seeing the ravages of time.

As to my native city, from the [illegible] approached the coast I had indications [illegible] its growing greatness. We had [illegible] descried the land, when a thousand sail [illegible] of all descriptions gleaming along the [illegible] izon, and all standing to or from one [illegible] showed that we were in the neighborhood [illegible] of a vast commercial emporium. [illegible] sailed up our beautiful bay, with a [illegible] swelling with old recollections and [illegible] ful associations, I was astonished, to [illegible] once wild features brightening with [illegible] lous villages and noble piles, and a [illegible] ing city extending itself over [illegible] had left covered with green forests [illegible] ing, probably, to Brooklyn and [illegible] But how shall I describe my [illegible] when our city rose to sight, [illegible] midst of its watery domain, [illegible] way to a [illegible] extent; when I [illegible] glorious sunshine lighting up the [illegible] and domes and [illegible] liar to [illegible] ers new and [illegible] and [illegible] a forest of masts of every [illegible] ing as far as the eye could [illegible] gazed with admiration [illegible] fair city and stately harbour [illegible] miration was cold and ineffectual [illegible] was a stranger, and had no property [illegible] the soil. Here, however, [illegible] bed with pride and joy as [illegible] had a birthright in the brilliant [illegible] tore me:

"*This is my own, my native [illegible]*

Mr. Irving was here interrupted [illegible] mense applause. When the [illegible] subsided, he went on in [illegible] been asked, "Can I be content [illegible] this country? Whoever asks that question must have but an [illegible] its blessings and delights. What [illegible] of enjoyments have I to reconcile me to? I come from gloomier climes to our brilliant sunshine and inspiring purity. I come from countries lowering with doubt and danger, where the rich man trembles and the poor man frowns—where all repine at the present and dread the future. I come from these, to a country where all is life and animation; where I hear on every side the sound of exultation; where every one speaks of the past with triumph, the present with delight, the future with growing and confident anticipation. Is this not a community in which one may rejoice to live? Is this not a city by which one may be proud to be received as the son? Is this not a land in which one may be happy to fix his destiny, and ambition—if possible, to found a name?" (A burst of applause, when Mr. Irving quickly resumed:)—"I am asked, how long I mean to remain here? They know but little of my heart or my feelings who can ask me this question. I answer, as long as I live!" The roof now rung with bravos, handkerchiefs were waved on every side, "three cheers" again and again, and plaudit upon plaudit following in such quick succession, began, ended and began again, that it was some time before the toast with which Mr. Irving concluded, could be heard. It was as follows:—"[illegible] City.—May God continue to [illegible]

JUNE 23, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE [illegible] Esq. as a candidate to represent this [illegible] in the House of Commons of the next [illegible] assembly.

We are authorized to announce H. KING[illegible] Esq. as a candidate for the office [illegible] for Cabarrus County at the ensuing [illegible].

The Elector for this District.

This Electoral district is composed of the [illegible] of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery. [illegible] GILES Esq. of Rowan was the Elector [illegible] for this district, in 1824, and again in 1828, and [illegible] It is gratifying to know that Mr. GILES is willing [illegible] to be placed on the ticket again for the ap[illegible] election if such be the wish of the [illegible] the three counties. We need not [illegible] Mr. GILES is, and always has been a [illegible] State Rights Republican, and is decid[illegible] the friend of *Jackson for President, and* [illegible] *of Va. for Vice-President.*

[illegible] for fixing on the elector is to [illegible] in each county, to appoint Del[illegible] who will meet together at some central [illegible] and agree on the Elector. The meeting [illegible] is called on the 4th July, and it is [illegible] that the friends of *Jackson* and Bar[illegible] of State Rights and Southern Rights will [illegible] their attendance.

The Tariff Convention.—We regret on one [illegible] that the West is not more gener[illegible] represented in the Convention which met [illegible] last Monday, and that the Re[illegible] Editors in the East may take up the opinion [illegible] that the West is hostile to "the Kinderhook" [illegible] that we again assure them this is [illegible] The only reason, which can be [illegible] that our not being represented in the [illegible] convention, is, that we are all of one opinion,—[illegible] of opposition to the Tariff and consequently to [illegible] When we say all we do not mean [illegible] for there are several highly re[illegible] to the West, who are friendly to [illegible] that head, we mean the great [illegible] of the people. The republican friends of [illegible] may rely upon this being the fact [illegible] have had good opportunities of judging [illegible] what we have said is therefore said ad[illegible]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

[illegible], a leading member of Congress [illegible] Massachusetts publicly declared, it would [illegible] better to throw the surplus funds into the [illegible] sea, than loot to collect the money from the people [illegible] Just better to throw it into the sea than [illegible] to leave in the pockets of the people, who [illegible] and sweat to earn it.

Another public man in Congress, report says, has declared, it would be better to exterminate one fifth of the female of the United States, [illegible] to establish the Tariff system as the permanent policy of the government. Recollect the Southern States compose about [illegible] of the people of the U. States.

[illegible] the Tory Editor of the National Journal [illegible] compliance, unmanningly said to the south— [illegible] as soon as you please.—*let them go, let* [illegible] Recently he has changed his tone [illegible] called on Congress to invest the Presi[illegible] with Military power, to use *force* (the [illegible] against the South, in case an [illegible] refuses to give their sanction [illegible] Tariff law. The *Republican* [illegible] of the National Intelligencer, republish [illegible] article and remark that the hint is worthy [illegible] consideration, those approving of the insult [illegible] courage.

The recently "a great meeting" of the [illegible] was held in Philadelphia for the pur[illegible] of remonstrating against any modification of the Tariff, and calling upon their friends to stick together and not yield an inch of ground to constitute the suffering people of the planting States. They reason that as they are now doing so well, making so much money and in all respects so prosperous, it would be very wrong to disturb them. They cannot realize that their prosperity grows out of our oppressions; or, rather they do know it, but disregard it.

A similar meeting was recently held in Boston for the purpose of protesting against any modification of the Tariff, which was numerously attended, and resolutions passed similar in their [illegible] to those of the Philadelphia meet[illegible]

[illegible] a meeting was called in New[illegible] by those who wish to preserve the Un[illegible] modifying the burdens of the South, [illegible] Tariffites took the alarm, drummed up [illegible] and broke up the meeting in a [illegible]

[illegible] recently introduced into [illegible] Legislature, now in session, [illegible] that although that Legislature [illegible] the Union, they would rather [illegible] secession of the States, than to see the [illegible] repealed. But for the [illegible] and Pennsylvania, this resolution, re[illegible] disappointment and therefore was with[illegible] the shower. It nevertheless shows to [illegible] the tariff partizans will go.

[illegible] God to preserve us from the dread[illegible] Carolina, but if it does befall us, the [illegible] will find the protective system [illegible] to them when they have once [illegible] the ruin of the South.

[illegible] of the signs of the times, [illegible] the people of the South not [illegible] to them.

[illegible] day's paper was going to press we receiv[illegible] the intelligence that the Reform bill had [illegible] lost and that EARL GREY had resigned. [illegible] is great commotion in England, Parlia[illegible] in session.

[illegible] *Spectator* of North Carolina.

By a reference to the first page of our paper it will be seen that the friends of State Rights are moving in this State. They have borne their burdens long enough in silence, and we are glad that they have, at length, spoken out. If the people of other counties will follow up the course of the people of Martin and Orange it will have a happy effect. It will convince the Tariff majority that we are really oppressed by the Tariff, and that we are determined to have it modified, upon just and equitable principles. The people of this State have been so silent that our taskmasters have taken up the idea, that we are satisfied with their system of robbery, and that however far they may carry it, we, are such dolts as to bear it all without one murmur of complaint. But it is time that they were convinced that this is not the *fact*, and we know of no better way, than for the people to speak in their primary meetings.

The Editor of the "Milton Spectator" in an article upon the Vice-Presidential election says the friends of the administration (Van Buren) have nothing to fear from the West, although a few *Yankee Editors* have located themselves there." We will barely say in reply, if by the friends of the administration he means the friends of Gen. Jackson, he is right when he says they have nothing to fear from the West;—if, however by the friends of the administration he means *only* the friends of Van Buren, he is very much mistaken, for he may rest assured he will not get the vote of the West. The Editor of the Spectator is informed that *we* are no Yankee. North Carolina is the land of our birth and education.

☞ If any person has any doubts as to Mr. Van Buren's opinion upon the Tariff, let him read the extracts which we publish to-day from the Journals of the Senate. They tell no lies, and still they say, Mr. Van Buren is a Tariff man; nay, more, that he voted for the protection of wool-growers when he had $20,000 invested in the growth of wool. This is patriotism. It is the man that is to be forced upon the people by caucuses.

VIRGINIA HAS MOVED.

The Charlottsville Convention met on Wednesday the 13th inst. James H. Gholson was appointed Chairman, and W. P. Taylor Secretary. A committee of ten was appointed to report such measures as might be proper for the consideration of the Convention. Resolutions were accordingly reported approving of the administration of Genl. JACKSON, and recommending him for re-election to the Presidency, and nominating Philip P. Barbour for the Vice Presidency. We shall publish their proceedings in our next.

Will the Editor of the Halifax paper tell us why he does not expose the miserable Halifax correspondent of the apostate Editor of the Enquirer, who is making "high heaven" blush by his outrages upon truth. *We* do not know the *saucy fool*, or we would expose him to the contempt, which he deserves.

☞ "X" shall have a place in our next.

The latest account which we have had from the border war will be found below:

THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis papers of the 2d inst. state, that the Illinois militia, under Gen. Whiteside, were disbanded and had returned home, their term of service having expired. "About 300 volunteered to remain in the fortifications at Otaway until the new levies should arrive." It is said Gov. Reynolds had called out 3000 additional troops. The Governor and his Aid had arrived at St. Louis, in the Caroline—and it was said he was proceeding home to expedite the marching of troops to the seat of war. Gen. Atkinson was still at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River. The regular troops at Cantonment Leavenworth and Port Winnebago had been ordered to join Gen. Atkinson, and it was supposed they would reach Dixon's Ferry on the 16th inst.

It is stated that the Sioux and Menominees, with a thousand warriors, were anxious to join the whites, and to revenge the wrongs they have suffered from the hostile Indians. Their aid was, at first, declined, but will now be accepted. It was believed that the Indians would gather strength in consequence of their success in the commencement of the struggle, and the subsequent inactivity of the whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres on the defenceless frontier—and these outrages will be continued "until the frontier is cleared of the enemy."

FROM THE ILLINOIS HERALD, May 31.

From the Army.—We learn from several of the Volunteers from this place, who have returned, that the mounted men under Gen. Whiteside are disbanded, and that most of them are on their way home. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining provisions, and co-operating advantageously with the footmen. The infantry under Gen. ATKINSON have descended Rock river. The Indians are divided into several parties, which enables them to act with more facility, and renders a pursuit of them, by a large body of men, unavailing. By their trails, most of them are supposed to have returned to Rock river, and the remainder to have ascended Fox river. A detachment of the Volunteers will remain at Ottawa, to guard the frontier, till the arrival of those who are now on their way from the eastern and southern counties. From present appearances, there is a prospect of a protracted campaign, the Indians still retaining their foothold in the State, and their movements being conducted with great caution and secrecy.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following interesting but afflicting intelligence from the border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

Extract from a letter dated Fort Dearborn,
(Chicago,) Illinois, May 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the dying, starving, and in some instances half naked inhabitants of the northern part of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue eight hundred rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the Militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country."

The following is the first we have heard of the matter to which it relates:

STAUNTON, (Va.) June 8.

Col. Armistead and Capt. Gardner of the United States' Army, with recruits for the Fort Dearborn, passed Staunton yesterday on their way to North Carolina. The ambassadors of their business is to expel those Georgians (said to be about 200 in number) who had entered on the Indian lands, in that State, to search for gold. Representation of the case, we learn, was made by the Governor of North Carolina to the President of the United States. Two companies of troops are on their march from Charleston, South Carolina to the scene of action. *Spectator.*

Survey of the Rail Road Routes.—It is with pleasure we learn, that an agreement has been entered into between the Board of Internal Improvements and Mr. RAWLE, of Pennsylvania, who comes highly recommended as to his qualifications as an Engineer, and who has had much experience in his profession, for the survey of the routes for the Central and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Roads. He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment without delay. *Star.*

"I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me in opinion, without imputing to them criminality. I know too well the weakness and uncertainty of human reason, to wonder at its different results. Both of our political parties, at least the honest part of them, agree conscientiously in the same object, the public good: but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good. One side believes it best done by one composition of the governing powers: the other, by a different one. One fears most the ignorance of the people; the other, the selfishness of rulers independent of them."
Jefferson.

CELEBRATION IN
LINCOLNTON.

PERRY ROBERTS Esq. will deliver an Oration in the town of Lincolnton on the 4th of July. There will be a ball at the house of Mr. McBee, on the evening of the same day.

JACKSON, and STATE RIGHT Meeting.

We have been requested by a number of our most respectable citizens, to say that a public meeting will be held in the Ct. House in Salisbury on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates on the part of Rowan to meet delegates from the counties, of Davidson and Montgomery to nominate for this District some fit person as elector on the "State Right ticket," to vote for Jackson for President and P. P. Barbour as Vice-President.

All the friends of Jackson and Barbour, are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 14th inst. by John March, Esq. Mr. *John Willis* to Miss *Nancy West.*

In Iredell County, on the Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pharr, COL. THOMAS M. SAUNDERS to MISS HARRIET E. CALDWELL.

In Davidson County, on the 13th inst., by Thomas Daniel, Esq. Mr. Jesse Harris, to Miss Betsey Workman.

DIED.

In this County, on the 19th inst. Mrs. *Sarah Trott*, aged about 91 years.

DR. ASHBEL SMITH.

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

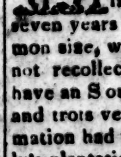
5 CENTS REWARD.
RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th day of May last an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, by the name of *JOEL SMARTT*; he perhaps may call himself *NOEL*. He is about 16 years of age, about four feet 3 or 4 inches high. He had on when he left, a white pair of pantaloons and blue and white check waistcoat. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law 3t31

JESSE DEADMAN.

June 25th 1832.

Strayed.

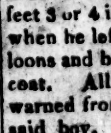


FROM the Subscriber, on the 5th day of April last, a BAY MARE, about seven years old this spring, of common size, with one hind foot white, not recollected which, believed to have an S on her left shoulder, racks and trots very well. The last information had from her was at Col. Kelly's plantation, on the South Yadkin. It is supposed that she will make her way towards West Tennessee as she was lately brought from there. Any person who may take up said mare, may direct information to Mocksville Post Office where they shall receive a reasonable reward, and all expenses paid by

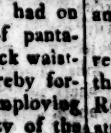
JACOB CORNATZAR

Rowan County, June 14th 1832 3t31 PD.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land,

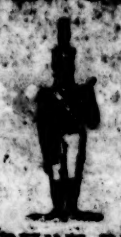


formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY.
WILLIAM McKOY.

Salisbury, May 12th. 3t30 PD.

ATTENTION!



SALISBURY BLUES!

YOU are hereby COMMANDED to parade at the Court-House, on Wednesday the Fourth of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Captain.
GEORGE M. MURR, O. S.

N. B. All those having muskets will please return them to Mr. Elijah P. Mitchell's shop.

ATTENTION!

ROWAN TROOPERS

YOU will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the 4th of July next at 10 o'clock, equipped in the uniform of the company. Those who do not attend, equipped may rest assured that the law will be enforced against them.

By order of the Captain,
J. OWENS, O. S.

June 16, 1832. 3t30

NOTICE.

THE exercises of the Female School in Statesville, will be resumed on the first Monday in July. We consider it unnecessary to state, that in this school is taught every important branch of Female Education, both useful and ornamental.

A Music teacher, well qualified, has been employed to instruct on the Piano Forte.

TERMS, as follows:

TUITION. 10 dollars pr. Session of 5 months. No extra charges for the Ornamental Branches, music excepted.

For instruction in music, 20 dolls.

Boarding can be obtained in good houses, at the low rate of 6,25 per month.

3t30 M. A. CALDWELL.

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39PD.

Cheaper than Ever!
COME & Buy BARGAINS!!

COWAN & JENKINS

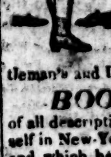
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public at large, that they have received, and are now opening, at their Store, 13 miles, West of Salisbury, a splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy *Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, & Saddlery, &c.*, selected by one of the Firm, with great care, and bought exclusively for cash in Philadelphia and N. York, and will be sold at reduced prices. Persons desirous of purchasing bargains, would do well to call and examine their stock before they buy.

For the encouragement heretofore received, they return their sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Rowan and its vicinity, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling Goods at reduced prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

June 16th 1832. 6t33PD.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Ebenezer Dickson



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a full assortment of Gentleman's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, which were selected by himself in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. If any work, which he sells, should rip, it will be repaired gratis; but no other Northern work will be repaired without pay.

HIS store is four doors south of the Court House, on the main Street, adjoining the Apothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of his own, as well as Northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands; and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of shoes each, he will have them delivered at their houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ THE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will find immediate employment by applying to 21tf EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 20 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the same price. 4f

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine blue and black cloths,
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black bastings,
Merino du's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Ermenette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Gread linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton Nings,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambleta,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Japan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

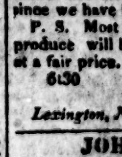
HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

A Dwelling house, with every necessary out buildings, on one of the most eligible lots in town for sale. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

4t31 WILLIAM J. POLK.

BUTCHERING!!

John L. Shaver



WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. L. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 38tf

NEW, CHEAP
& DESIRABLE
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods* selected with great care from the latest importations which they are determined to sell as low for cash as goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase cheap and good *Goods* will please give us a call, as no pains will be spared in giving general satisfaction. We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement that we have received since we have been in business in this place.

P. S. Most kinds of merchantable country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at a fair price.

6t30 JOHN H. HENLY,
ANDREW HUNT.

Lexington, N. C. May 10, 1832.

JOHN C. PALMER,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Harrington, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches, Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support.

Salisbury, March 9th 1832. 19tf

NEW FASHIONS!
Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6t31 BENJAMIN FRALEY.

THE SALISBURY
MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The subscriber informs the public, that he has employed as an assistant, *Mr. JAMES W. HARRIS*, who sustains a fair moral character, and has the qualifications which are requisite.

N. B. Board (including room-rent, washing, fuel, lights, &c. &c.) can be obtained, in respectable families, at $45 per Session. 4t28

ROBERT ALLISON.

☞ The Editor of the Columbia Telescope will please give the above 3 insertions and forward his account.

Salisbury, June 9th 1832.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Spun Yarn and Twine, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Twine on hand this spring determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool taken in exchange. 6t30

SCHUYLER'S
COURT OF FORTUNE.

New York, 22, *May*, 1832.
TO MY PATRONS IN
NORTH CAROLINA.

The great success that has uniformly distinguished this establishment, continued with unabating vigorousness, and redoubled customers continue to speak the language of profuse ly as ever. I feel assured, from the kind Goodness of my patrons, that every Scheme shall be "all the go." Within a few weeks the Managers of Capitals matured from the Country Persons to various parts of the United States is unparalleled. One prize of $30,000, one of $20,000, one of $15,000, two of $10,000, in the latter last week the 2nd Capital of $4,370, and in the very last lottery the whole three 5, 10, 20, the Capital of $20,000, was sent by letter to a gentleman in North Carolina—the $1000 and $500 prizes have been distributed in every neighborhood that they are entirely too numerous to mention in an advertisement. The Next Lottery will soon be brought to a close, and the opportunity consequently of obtaining a capital will soon pass away; those wishing Tickets can send the money by letter through the mail with perfect safety, and the Tickets will be promptly transmitted by the return mail. My customers will bear in mind that $5 are to be remitted to me the prizes of which $25 are to be paid. In regard to punctuality, integrity and responsibility, I have the privilege of referring to the first houses in this city—among them the Cashiers of the Banks, also in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia, Boston, &c. &c. Persons at a distance, who wish to adventure, can address me by letter, post paid, and the Tickets will be forwarded by the first mail. Shares in proportion. The Lists of Prizes will be sent to every purchaser. The drawings of which will be regularly published every day, by my agents in this city. Every favor and courtesy will be gratefully acknowledged, and continues to be gratefully received.

☞ A share in the Maryland State Lottery will be drawn every fortnight during the present year. Tickets from $5 to $5 are those who desire the latter amount will be sure of a chance in any lottery. Address

ANTHONY M. SCHUYLER,
New York, or
Baltimore, Md.

Who is regularly licensed by the States of New York and Maryland.

June 27—Class 21—A [illegible] val after—CAP. $30,000, [illegible] 2,204, $1000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, 10 of [illegible] 100, 55 of 70, [illegible] 1,560, [illegible] number, 616, 4,620, 24 [illegible] drawn, $12, 7,700 of $10—28 [illegible] drawn ballots. Tickets $10.

A package of 25 Whole [illegible] 1 per cent. $250
Warranted to draw, at least [illegible]

A certificate for a package for [illegible] certificates for a package of Whole Tickets.

July 6—Class 22—[illegible] Highest prize $12,500—Tickets $5.

July 13—Class 23—[illegible] Prizes of $10,000—Tickets $5.

OFFICE AT BALTIMORE.

I have established an office in Baltimore, Md., for the sale of tickets, in all the Lotteries managed by Messrs. Cohen & Mordecai, which will be under the direction of Mr. Daniel B. Bernard, who for many years past has been in my employ in this city.

There are frequently brilliant fortunes drawn in other States, which are well worthy the attention of adventurers; the schemes and drawings will be found in my paper. My numerous friends will now be enabled to obtain their tickets four days sooner than from New-York. The drawings will be forwarded from that city as usual. The postage in most cases will be less than from New-York: but when New-York tickets are wanted it might be as well perhaps to send orders direct to the old lucky Office of *Fortune*, unless there be no time, or the tickets required sooner than they could be sent from that city. Address

ANTHONY M. SCHUYLER,
Baltimore, Md. or
New-York.

☞ The Maryland State Lottery will be drawn in Baltimore once every fortnight. Orders for Maryland, Virginia, Union Canal, and Delaware tickets, will receive immediate attention if addressed to A. M. SCHUYLER,
Baltimore, Md.

☞ The Washington Union, Tarboro' Free Press, and Star at Raleigh, will please copy the above. 2tf

ERONAUT.

THE celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 16th 1832. 6tf

POETRY.

ART.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

When from the sacred garden driven,
Sin fled before his Maker's wrath
An angel left her place in heaven,
And crost the wanderer's sunless path.
Down Art! sweet Art! new radiance broke
Where her light foot flew o'er the ground;
And thus with seraph voice she spoke,
'The course a blessing shall be found.'

She led him through the trackless wild.
Where noontide sunbeams ne'er blas'd;—
The thistle shrunk—the harvest smil'd,
And nature gladdened as she gazed.
Earth's thousand tribes of living things,
At Art's command to him are given,
The village grows, the city springs,
And point their spires of faith to heaven.

He reads the oak—and bids it ride,
To guard the shores its beauty grac'd,
He suites the rock—unheap'd in pride,
Its towers of strength & domes of taste,
Earth's teeming caves their wealth reveal,
Fire bears his banner on the wave,
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.

He pluche the pearl that studs the deep,
Admiring Beauty's lap to fill;
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And mocks his own Creator's skill.
With thoughts that swell his glowing soul,
He bids the ore illume the page.
And proudly scorning time's control,
Commences with an unborn age.

In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky;
He rides the storm, and grasps the flame,
That quivers round the throne on high.
In war renown'd, in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace;
His power subduing space and time

VARIETY.

JACOB'S COURTSHIP.

MR. EDITOR. You print so many funny stories in your paper that I have a great notion to tell you about my courting SALLY MILLS. Sally is a *pretty* and a sweet gall, if she aint He be blamed.—You must know her daddy and my daddy lives only three miles apart, and I think I know the road from our house to where she lives, if I dont He be blamed. She is a pritty gall; and so she is, I have been head and ears in love with her ever since she used to drive the calves home and n has been growing worse and worse ever since, if it hant Ill be blamed. I wanted to tell her so, but one how or other every time I would go to tell her I couldent do it some how or an other, and it seemed some how to grow harder for me to pop the question, for when I looked at her I felt so curious that I couldent speak, if it ant the truth He be blamed. And I believe I never should have told her, if we hadant been together at a cider ball at Widow Huskin's, but then altho, I danced fourteen reels and nine jigs with Sally I couldent pop the question. And when we were playing pawns and I had to kiss the gall I liked best, do you think I could pluck up courage to go and kiss Sally? No if I could I wish I may be blamed. I walked towards her and some how or an other I felt all over sort of queer, and I couldent ask her, and so I kissed old Mrs. Peabody who sat side of Sally, if I dident He be blamed, but some how I dont think it was as sweet a kiss as if it had been Sally, no if I do He be blamed, I began to thing that I never should be able to screw up my courage to tell her that I loved her, and some how I began to feel sort of down in the mouth for every time I went for to tell her. I couldent, if I could He be blamed. After the ball was over and it was clear day; and sun up in the morning, Sally started to go home and as luck would have it her brother John went home with Mary Peabody for whom he had a sneaking liking, and was left alone to see Sally home, and so I concluded I would pop the question any how on the way home, so we started and I tried to speak but I couldent if I could He be blamed. Sally said to me, Jacob are you tired dancing? and I said yes. And she said to me Jacob are you sleepy? and I said yes I couldent tell what I wanted to, if I could He be blamed, And we got over the fence into her daddies field and I felt all over as if I could tell her, and she picked up a long necked gourd, and she said this is a long necked gourd, and I said yes. And I told her I would take it away from her, and she said you shant; and I said I will, and she said you shant, and I laid hold of the handle of the gourd, and told her if she didenx let it go I would buss her, and she said she wouldent let go the gourd and I said I would buss her again if she dident let go and she wouldent and I buss her again, if I could He be blamed. And then I told her I loved her and she said she dident care, and I told her I wanted to marry her, and she said she dident care, and then I pops the question to her and axed her if she would marry me, and she said she dident care if she did, and then I gave her a long sweet buss, but she wouldent let go the gourd.

And we agreed to be married soon and when we are married, if I dont send you a large piece of the cake He be blamed. And I got the gourd from her after all. Oh! she is a sweet gall, and if I hant planted every seed that was in the gourd He be blamed; and if I dont send you a cart load of the young gourds next fall for the use of the Bachelor's Club He be blamed.

JACOB PLAIN.

Prince Mavromichaelis.—THIS Mainote Chief, whose name is familiar in the annals of the Greek regeneration, has left a remarkable will behind him; from which we quote the following singular, and in many respects, beautiful passage, addressed to his widow.—Beloved! I leave you in the hands of the Allwise, let your hope ever dwell with him. Beware of ever lending your ear to flatterers or sycophants, for this world is compounded of vanity; and I experienced conviction of the bitter truth whilst I lay in bondage. The might of the almighty has visibly appeared to me; pray to him earnestly, pray to him for thyself, for our orphan Photini, & for my sinful soul. My beloved, I conjure thee, by the blessed Virgin, *never to marry again.* Do not leave our poor child Photini, motherless, do not expose her to the rude dealings of a second husband. Think, I implore thee, of the days of happiness which have bound us together; of those days when thou didst pledge thyself not to marry again, if thou shouldst survive me. The hour is at hand in which I must resign my spirit; and, for the third time, I conjure thee not to marry again; cling to thine honor and chastity as a widow; fast and pray, for life draws swiftly to an end. Give Photini a good education, and, if God bless thee with a posthumous pledge of our love, let it be called George, if it prove a boy, but if a girl, let her name be Georgia. By this shall my name be ever on thy lips, and thou shalt never forget me. Instruct our children in the ways of uprightness, teach them gentle manners and dignity, and lead them in the path of knowledge. Preserve my beautiful sabre, and if thou shouldst have a son, present it to him, but if a daughter, dispose of it, and bestow what it may produce upon the poor.

London Court Jour.

A Caravan.—Speaking of a menagerie, of living animals, now in Hartford, (Conn.) the Editor of the Connecticut Mirror observes:—"No one, who looks at all at these creatures, we may presume, will prefer such a request as we once heard addressed to the keeper of a menagerie: 'Well, now, Squire, I've seen your elephant, your lion, and your monkeys, and so forth,—now where's your *Caravan*?' 'The Caravan?' 'Edzactly, yes—I want to take a look at him!"

Smuggling.—The following ingenious method has been practised with considerable success. A box is sent to one port with gloves, all for one hand, numbered in the inside. Then, at another place or time, another box with the fellow gloves also numbered; if they are seized, the parties are sure to have them for the duty as no one will bid against them.

A Veterinary Surgeon has lately discovered that exhausted and worn-out horses are very speedily restored to their strength and condition by giving them daily one or two bundless of couch grass, of ten or twelve pounds weight, mixed with a quantity of carrots. Thus this weed which, wherever it has appeared, has been the pest of farmers, will become a useful medicament.

French Paper.

Etymology.—A correspondent of the Times says:—"Every body is not acquainted with the etymology of the word humbug, which is now very generally applied to cholera. It is a corruption of 'Hamburg,' and originated in the following manner:—During a period when war prevailed on the continent, so many false reports and lying bulletins were fabricated at Hamburg, that, at length, when any one would signify his disbelief of a statement, he would say:—'You had that from Hamburg;' and thus:—'That is Hamburg,' or 'humbug' became a common expression of incredulity."

Catharine Tupor, at funeral of her first husband, (John Salisbury,) was led to church by Sir Richard Clough, and from church by Morris Wynn, of Gwedir, who whispered to her his wish of being her second. She refused him civilly, and informed him that she had accepted the proposals of Sir Rich Clough, in her way to church; but assured him that, if she buried Sir Richard, he might depend on being her third; which really was the case.

LOSS AND NO LOSS.

"I've heard your loss; your wife is dead,"
Consoling Tom to Richard said,
"My wife is dead," cries Dick, "I own.
But for the loss, I know of none."

M. Lesueur, [illegible] while attending a concert, was asked what he thought of the music. "I love it," said he, "because it leaves me to myself. I listened to it during the three first measures, but I hear no more of it; I give myself up to reflection; nothing interrupts me; and in this way I have solved many a difficult problem." This fact, though it adds one more to the many testimonials of the *power* of music, is unwelcome evidence of its effect.

The author of a play, at its first representation, and soon after the last war between France and England was declared, seeing the audience to be small observed, the dramatic writer, who was near him, in the pit, "The thinness of the house is owing, I suppose, the *war*." "No sir," said Morton—"to the *piece*."

A SMALL TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

Abigail Lord,
Of her own accord,
Went down to see her sister,
When Jason Lee,
Brisk as a flea,
Jump'd right smack up & kiss'd her!

ANOTHER, FAR SUPERIOR

General Jackson was the man
That kill'd the great big Packinham;
Packinham was no great scratch,
For Jackson made him jump Sam Patch.

A fashionable Countess, asking a young nobleman which he thought the prettiest flowers, *roses or tulips?* he replied with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's *two-lips* before all the *roses* in the world."

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 12.

AN ACT explanatory of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and Navy and of the Continental army, during the revolutionary war," approved the thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line and Navy, and of the continental Army, during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall not be construed to extend to any Land Warrants heretofore issued, which have been located, surveyed, or patented, on the lands reserved and set apart for the satisfaction of the Military Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Va. Line, upon the Continental establishment, or for the satisfaction of the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental Army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the land office," approved twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same is hereby continued in force for seven years, from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the proprietors of any location, survey, or patent, contemplated by the aforesaid section, may avail themselves of the provisions of the said section in the cases therein enumerated.

A. STEPHENSON
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, March 31, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 13.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the country lying within the limits of Alabama and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, shall be added to and constitute a part of the Northern Judicial District of Alabama, instead of the Southern District of said State, as now arranged.

Approved, March 31, 1832.

No. 36.

AN ACT to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keepers house, and the improvement and security of the ground allotted for the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the Public Buildings, for the purpose of aiding the vestry of Washington parish, in the erection of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherwise improving the burial ground; allouted to the interment of members of Congress, and officers of the General government.

Approved, March 31, 1832.

no. 37

AN ACT in relation to the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of completing the Penitentiary and buildings, connected with it, for the erection of railing on the exterior walls, and for the support of the convicts, and pay of the officers for the present year, to be expended under the superintendence and direction of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary.

Approved, May 31 1832

no 39

AN ACT for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyance and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, seized or possessed of, or holding any estate or interest in any lands tenements or hereditaments, lying and being within the District of Columbia, shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveyance of such estate or interests, or for declaring or limiting any use or trust in and of the same, before any judge of a court of record and of law of the State and county in which such person or persons may be, or before any chancellor of any such State, or before any Judge of the Supreme, Circuit, District or Territorial Courts of the United States, or before any two Justices of the Peace of the State, District or Territory and county which such person or persons may be; and such Judge, Chancellor or Justices shall annex to such a deed a certificate, under his or their hands of the execution and acknowledgement thereof, and that the grantor or grantors was or were known to him or them, or that his, her or their identity had been satisfactory proved and the Register, Clerk or Prothonotary of such Court or county, shall also certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the Judge, Chancellor, or Justices, is or are, was or were such at the time of the execution and acknowledgement thereof; or if any such person or persons, seized or possessed as aforesaid, shall be in some foreign country, and shall execute and acknowledge any such deed before any Judge or Chancellor of any Court, master or master extraordinary, in chancery, or notary public, in such foreign country; and such execution and acknowledgement, and also the identity of the grantor or grantors shall be certified upon, or annexed to, such deed, under the hand and seal of any such judge, chancellor, master or master extraordinary, or notary public, and such deed, so executed, acknowledged and certified in the several and respective modes aforesaid, shall be recorded amongst the land records of the county of Washington, or the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, within six months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowleged with the United States or the Territories thereof, or within twelve calendar months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowleged in some foreign country; such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any feme covert in whom such estate or interest may be, shall be a party with her husband, executing such a deed shall only be relinquishing her right or dower, in or to such estate or interest, and the judge, chancellor, justices, master or master extraordinary in chancery or notary public, aforesaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowleged, shall make the contents thereof known to her, and shall examine her, out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgement of the same voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of, or ill usage, by her husband, or fear of his displeasure; and such examination and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the party shall be certified in the mode prescribed in the first section of this act, according to the place or country where such feme covert shall be at the time of such examination and acknowledgment, and such deed shall be recorded within the several and respective periods herein before mentioned; the same shall be good and available for the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby intended.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, are hereby, authorized to record any deed or conveyance, executed and authenticated agreably to the provisions of this act.

Approved, May 31, 1832.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 40tf

NO SHAM.

THOSE wishing to purchase Goods at the New York prices, can now have an opportunity by applying at

KYLES & MEEKINS'

in Salisbury. They will continue to sell at these prices for CASH alone, until the business shall be closed.

THOSE indebted to the Firm are requested to make immediate payment. 5t29

MERCHANTS!!!

THE Stores at Liberty Hill, S.C. formerly in the subscribers occupancy, and now in market.

These buildings with very little cost will store in good trim 20 to $30,000 of W. J. and other suitable Goods: which amount can be disposed of to better profit and pay, than at any other point within the S. Western Division of this republic.

The Wateree Canal now passing Boats of six waggon loads—contracts already taken, which will open its Gates for more than three times that weight within the term of 18 months.

Merchandize will then be removed from the Charleston Store to these, (23 miles north of Camden, at 20 cts. per 100 lbs. 30 per sack for salt.

The advantages resulting from a connection of this stand, with a capital in Charlotte, Salisbury, or any commercial seat north of this and west of the Yadkin, require but a single glance to be seized!

This place is beyond the reach of fever, in a rich neighborhood, at the high Water mark of Wateree and Catawba Boat landing, good roads connecting it with all the N. Eastern Trade; cotton may be advantageously bought to any extent; for a number of the smaller planters (for certain reasons) do not wish to visit Camden in the early part of the season.

But one consideration could induce this Sale, viz. the ill health of the subscriber which orders him directly into quiet quarters.

A young man with *fair qualifications* and well recommended might expect to meet with all sorts patronage there. J. McD. GARLICK.

Statesville, June 8, 1832. 3t29

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the Salisbury Auxiliary Tract Society, and for sale at their Repository, (at M. Brown's Store,) the following Books, viz:

25	Copies Baxter's Saint's Rest.	37½
25	" Dodridge's Rise & Progress.	37½
25	" Pursuasions to Early Piety.	32
25	" Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.	37½
20	" 12 Sermons to the aged.	10

PHILIP L. SINK *Sec'y.*

June 14th 1832. 2t29

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Charles L. Bowers, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, by Monday the 2nd day of July, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for payment within the same time, or this NOTICE will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

June 7th, 1832. 3t29

STOP

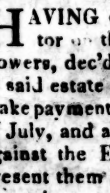
MY boy *DAVE*, occasionally called *CLEM*, about 28 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, heavy built, dark complected, broad face, with scar or scars on or about the same;—one scar I think between, or a little below, his eyebrows, on his nose: back and arms marked by the whip. Said boy runaway on the 21st May last. He had on an old pair of yarn pantaloons and shirt. He carried off one old narrow brim bell-crown fur hat, cap of Russia Drill very light brown color, I think he had two fashionable made coats of home-spun Janes, one blue mixed, the other black; one round coat of dark Calico; three pair of pantaloons, one of fine sattin snuff color, one of striped bed-ticking, the other of blue mixed home-spun Janes; several shirts and vests; two pair of shoes. Nothing further recollected.

I have no knowledge where said boy has gone, or intends going. A reasonable reward will be given for apprehending and confining said boy so that I get him again.

27tf HENRY GARNER.

Randolph county, N. C. June 4, 1832.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

[illegible]

AND

WATCHMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in [illegible] and NEW-YORK, from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of any other country can be bought in this market. [illegible] his attention to business, and the [illegible] GOODS and the extreme [illegible] he flatters himself, will [illegible] a continuance of public patronage. He [illegible] towards him, and [illegible] returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all the [illegible]

NEW & FASHIONABLE [illegible]

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14tf

Salisbury, May [illegible] 1832.

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and intends to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from F. Sagues, of New York. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For elegance, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer in this line of business is cloth and trimmings than [illegible] in the place, which is worthy of consideration. N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted [illegible]

14tf. HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832.

IN PURSUANCE of an act passed at the present session of Congress, for improving Pearce's Ferry [illegible] and for other purposes, the undersigned will receive proposals, until the Fifth day of July next, for [illegible] the works provided for by said act, or any part thereof, [illegible] one-fourth, viz:—The [illegible] regulated by removing the [illegible] earth—the centre way thereof [illegible] ved 45 feet in width with [illegible] stone on the McAdem's plan, [illegible] to be broken so as to pass [illegible] ring of two inches diameter, [illegible] of three inches thickness to be [illegible] and well rolled, a second [illegible] layer of the same thickness [illegible] on, and each well rolled; the [illegible] ways are to be covered with a [illegible] best gravel nine inches thick. [illegible] estimated that there will be about [illegible] 635 yards of paving, [illegible] of gravelling, and 3983 cubic yards of earth to remove. The proposals will [illegible] price per square yard for paving [illegible] gravelling, and per cubic yard for [illegible] moving the earth.

The Printers of the laws of the United States, in the several States are requested to insert this notice 4 times and forward their accounts for payment.

J. ELGAR,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.
Washington city, May 25, 1832.

WAGGONER'S

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage to call at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to render them comfortable, at the moderate charge of [illegible] cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, [illegible] shelter. Attached to the Yard [illegible] and Provision Store. Bread, [illegible] tionary, and a Mess for Boarders [illegible] in a plain, cheap, wholesome [illegible] style.—*Fayetteville Arrow, &c.*

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN
vs. } *Petition for Divorce.*
JONATHAN MORGAN.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawsonville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition, or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso. Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, [illegible] and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN,

BRICE ARY, [illegible]

CHARLESTON [illegible]

THE STEAM [illegible]

CHARLESTON [illegible]

is running between Charleston and [illegible] raw calling at Geo. Town [illegible] and down, will resume [illegible] course of a few days and [illegible] continued in the [illegible] son.

Her exceeding light [illegible] drawing when loaded [illegible] a half feet water will [illegible] Cheraw at all times except [illegible] mon low tiver, when [illegible] lightened to the Expedition [illegible]

Charleston Courier.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.